The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870. NO. 49.

FOREIGN.

Voluminous Details of the Recent Battles Between Metz and Verdun.

The Recent Battle Before Metz Pronounced a Prussian Victory.

One Corps of the Invaders Successfully Repels Three Corps of the French Army.

Chalons Believed to be the Objective Point of the French Army.

The Great Battle of the War to be Fought There.

Rumored Flight of the Emperor and Empress to England.

Ex-Premier Ollivier Obliged to Quit France.

The First Naval Engagement in the Baltic Sea.

AT THE FRONT.

[illegible]

AUSTRIA.

[illegible]

WEST INDIES.

[illegible]

SOUTH AMERICA.

[illegible]

PRUSSIA.

[illegible]

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

THE BALTIC SEA.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

FRANCE.

[illegible]

Railroad Casualty—Killed by Falling Earth—Railroad Aid Proposition Defeated.

[illegible]

Old Settlers' Reunion at Ottawa—Shocking Railroad Accident.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

The South Carolina Troubles.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

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EDITED BY

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TRUSSES.

RUPTURE

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE DUTCH HAVE TAKEN SNUFF.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

CANAL NOTICE.

THE MUTUAL TRUST SOCIETY,

The Guarantee and Investment Association

JOHN H. MEYER.

DR. KEHR, 142 North Clark-st.

Chicago Business Directory.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

Notre Dame, Indiana,

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,

MILWAUKEE ACADEMY,

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

MISS HINSDALE and MRS. KEITH

JENNINGS SEMINARY,

The Parker Collegiate Institute,

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

Dr. VAN NORMAN'S

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

MRS. GARRETSON'S

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

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FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE

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INSURANCE NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING PAPER.

CANADA AIR LINE RAILWAY CO.

PROPOSALS FOR TENT POLES.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

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LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY

TO RENT.

Store to Rent.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES.

WM. C. DOW,

STOVES.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. [illegible]

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.

THE SECRET TREATY.

The circular of Count Bismark on the famous secret treaty proposed by Benedetti on behalf of France, is cool, able and caustic; but, at the same time, high-toned and convincing. It shows that the proposed treaty was but a culmination in a long series of similar propositions made by France, beginning prior to Bismark's accession to the Foreign Department of Prussia. All these propositions Bismark attributes to the ignorance of French statesmen as to the obvious inadmissibility of foreign aid in regulating German affairs. Of course, these words are intended for the eye of the German people, as well as for diplomatists and the public of other nations. [illegible] He was not of the number of those statesmen who regarded a war with France as inevitable, not believing that anyone could so clearly foresee the designs of Divine Providence as to hazard such a prediction. He thought, also, that such changes might occur in the French Government as to render peace possible,—"a hope which was favored by each postponement of the rupture." [illegible] His avowal that he looks upon even a victorious war as an evil in itself, which the statesmanship of a country must ever strive to spare its people, is a noble utterance in itself, and one which comes with impressive dignity from the diplomatic representative of the first military power in Europe. It is to be hoped that it is as thoroughly sincere [illegible] that Europe may come to a general disarmament at the close of the present war, and so devote to industry [illegible] supplies of labor now withdrawn to sustain military systems, at a cost of several millions of dollars per day.

THE LATEST SITUATION.

The reported official dispatch from Marshal Bazaine claims a victory over Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz, as the telegram has it, at [illegible] and [illegible]. This we take to mean Spincourt and Briey, two towns to the north and east of Etain, there being no towns of any other names within range of the combating forces. Spincourt and Briey are points about eight miles to the north and east of Etain,—the headquarters of the French at the last previous advices. [illegible]

THE RACE TO PARIS.

[illegible]

[illegible] After a two days' conflict, ending Monday night, the French were driven back into their fortifications. On Tuesday, however, they were permitted to march out, and take a country road toward Verdun, which they pursued until they reached Etain, twelve miles east of Verdun, and twenty miles west of Metz. [illegible]

It is altogether probable, therefore, that the French army which left Metz for Verdun has kept the Prussians between it and Verdun, and is, consequently, stopped at Etain. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COST OF RAILROAD TRAVEL.

The subject of railroad monopolies has become one of deep public concern. The value of railroads to the public is incalculable, but that does not alter the fact that they are practically monopolies. That railroads add to the value of all kinds of productive property, is indisputable; but it is by no means impossible that the public could enjoy all this increase of value, convenience, and luxury of transportation at less cost than is now exacted. The gross earnings of the railroads of the United States in the year 1868 were $400,000,000, and in 1869 were $500,000,000. This last was equal to a direct tax of over $10.20 per head of the entire population. There is a strong desire exhibited in various parts of the country to interpose governmental authority for the regulation of railways, and particularly as to the rates to be paid for the transportation of passengers and freights. The experience of other countries is referred to. In France, Prussia, Belgium, and Austria, the railways are owned by government, which establishes the rates of transportation. These rates, compared with those of the United States and England, are extremely low, yet the railways yield an average profit of 7 per cent, which, in those countries, is a large [illegible]. In England, where the railroads, like our own, [illegible] monopolies, the roads in some cases do [illegible] expenses, though the rates of transportation are high. In the United States we have an extraordinary complication. All of our railroads are in the hands, more or less, of stock-gamblers, and they are run, managed, and controlled more as auxiliaries of stock-speculation than for the purpose of public convenience or legitimate profit.

The expense of operating railroads in England is nearly double that of the railways on the continent. The expenditure for legislative favors is enormous, and we need not go into particulars to show how much money is expended in this country for the same end. In England, however, the public have one advantage. They have the power to make each railway exhibit annually a full statement of its receipts and expenditures, and of the cost of each branch of its service. It is impossible to obtain this information in detail in the United States. We can only get it from particular roads in particular States. But the figures we have show some interesting and startling facts. In 1851, the aggregate earnings of the railways of the United States (9,000 miles) were $39,000,000, of which $19,275,000 were received for freight, and $20,225,000 from passengers. In 1868, the receipts of all the railroads (42,255 miles) from freights were $280,000,000, and from passengers, $120,000,000, showing that seven-tenths of the revenues of the railways are now drawn from the transportation of freights. Since 1868, this difference has increased, but we have not received the exact figures. Here, then, we find that the earnings of the railroads from the transportation of merchandise are increasing annually to such an extent that the receipts from passengers are becoming of less importance in the aggregate revenue of the railways. What is the reason for this? In 1851, the average rate for the transportation of passengers was [illegible] cents per mile per head; and of freight, on the New York roads, 4.05 cents per ton per mile, and on other roads even higher. In 1867, the average charge for freights, local and through, over the New York roads, was 2.75 cents per ton per mile. A similar reduction has taken place all over the country. But this average rate was made up of two extremes: first, a very low rate upon all freight for which there was competition, and an exorbitant rate where there was no competition. Thus through freight may be moved 1,200 miles at one cent per ton per mile, while upon local freights three, or even four, cents per ton per mile will be charged. Thus, a car of wheat, weighing ten tons, will be moved 900 miles for $90, while the same car moved on a local track 150 miles will be charged $77.

It is [illegible] demonstrable by the returns of all the railways, that the vast increase in the freight business has been mainly owing to the reduction of the rate, and it is also demonstrable that the transportation of freight at an average of two cents per ton per mile is not only remunerative, but highly profitable. It is only necessary to look at the returns of gross receipts of some of these roads. The gross earnings of the New York railways in 1868 were equal to 28 per cent of their cost; those of Massachusetts, 27 per cent; Pennsylvania, 23 per cent; and the gross earnings of many roads equalled 50 per cent of their cost. Seven-tenths of these earnings, it must be remembered, were derived from freights, at an average, for both through and local, not exceeding two cents per ton per mile.

The rate charged in 1840 for passenger transportation was between four and five cents a mile. In 1851 it settled down to about four cents per mile; and now, for local traffic, is but little less. On lines where there is active competition for through passengers, the rate averages two and a half to three cents per mile. Compared with the rates for freight, this is disproportioned to the service. The amount of passenger travel by rail in the United States at this time is not as great as it was in 1858, considering the increase of population and the number of miles of railway. The receipts from freights in 1868 were fourteen times as great as in 1851, and the rate of transportation was reduced more than one-half, while the increase of passenger receipts is only six times as great as in 1851, and the reduction in the rate one-fourth. Does it cost fifteen to forty times as much to transport a passenger as it does the same weight of merchandise? It is unnecessary to multiply figures to prove the absurdity of such a proposition.

A railroad company, of course, could not transport a single car-load of freight to New York for $75; the profit is in the great number of cars, which are moved in a single train. It costs very nearly as much to move a train of four passenger coaches as it would to move one of eight. But, if the railroad companies would adopt the same policy to encourage an increase of passenger travel that they have so successfully adopted in the case of freight, they would have a corresponding increase of that travel, and the profit would be greater. If freight, which requires handling, loading and unloading, warehousing, and other care, can be moved at a profit at 2 cents per ton per mile, certainly passengers can be moved at three times that rate. At that rate passenger traffic would grow immensely. The trains would be as long as those containing freight, and far more numerous. Computing each passenger, with his baggage, at 200 pounds, and the rate of travel 12 cents per ton per mile, this would give us the fare between Chicago and New York, 900 miles, $10.80 per [illegible]

[illegible]

The "Labor" Convention at Cincinnati admitted the professional demagogue, S. F. Cary, to a seat on the floor. [illegible]

[illegible] the few who [illegible] revenue that ought to be received from six or eight times the number of [illegible].

The Iowa Republican Convention seems to have been managed this year with less than the usual courage and sagacity which have distinguished the members of the party in that State in both peace and war. It is known and read of all men that the overshadowing question in American politics at the present [illegible] a Tariff for Revenue, or a Tariff for Protection. It is optional with political parties and conventions to be for one or the other. [illegible] cannot be for both. Nor can they dodge the question without [illegible] the contempt of the friends and advocates of each of these opposing principles. The Iowa convention adopted the following resolution:

"[illegible] That a tariff for revenue is indispensable, and should be so adjusted as not to become prejudicial to the industrial interests of any class or section of the country, while securing to our home producers fair competition with foreign capital and labor."

It is not too much to say of this resolution that it is neither one thing nor the other. It is as aimless and inconsequential as some of the old Whig platforms were on the slavery question, just before that party fell from the [illegible] upon which it loved to straddle, into oblivion.

There was very little excuse for so paltry and shabby a deliverance as this by the Iowa convention. All the Republican members of Congress from Iowa, with one exception, have declared themselves, by their votes and speeches, in favor of a revenue tariff, and in favor of a material reduction in the taxes on imported property, for which the great staples of Iowa are exchanged. There can be no doubt that those members of Congress fairly represented the views of their constituents on this subject. Why then were not those views either endorsed by the convention, or condemned? Either would have been more manly than the stupid and purposeless policy adopted, which is a mere advertisement that the convention does not know what it thinks concerning the most important public [illegible]. When a party becomes a mere machine to decide whether Brown or Jones shall go to Congress, and whether [illegible] or Hodgson shall be Assessor of Internal Revenue, it has ceased to serve any useful purpose, and, although it may stagger through one or two campaigns by the force of habit and the momentum of former victories, its vitality is gone and its days are numbered.

A New District Opened to the Trade of Chicago.

Algona, Iowa, Aug. 15.

To the Editor of The [illegible]

It may be worthy of note to you that another province, embracing an area of 7,000 square miles, is opened up to the trade of your city, and made easy of access to the emigrant. The completion of the McGregor & Missouri River Road to Algona accomplishes this, and, I was about to write, "nothing more." It would be safer to say, "Nothing less." Here is a region as fertile as the "Garden State," and as healthful as Minnesota; and whosoever will may come, and secure cheap land, health, wealth, and long life. The route from your city is by way of [illegible] Junction, Prairie du Chien, and McGregor. I have no land to sell or axe to grind, but give this information for the benefit of those wishing to visit this region.

J. P. C.

Congressman Williams, of Indiana.

Warsaw, Ind., Aug. 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of August 16 I notice an editorial which, in speaking of the Representative in Congress from the Tenth Indiana District, says: "It appears that Mr. Williams voted in Congress to sustain the present high tariff, and against all the efforts of the revenue reformers to reduce taxation," &c.

In looking over the *Congressional Globe* I find that Mr. Williams voted to reduce the tariff, and cast every vote with the revenue reformers to reduce taxation. Mr. Williams is a "tariff for revenue" man, and no Congressman in the last session cast more votes for the reduction of taxes.

A. B. B.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The wife of [illegible], residing in the vicinity of [illegible] Point, committed suicide by hanging herself to an apple tree on Tuesday evening last.

—The [illegible] annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Educational Association will be held at Aurora [illegible], Union County, commencing Aug. 23.

—The Bloomington *Pantagraph* states that the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, between Danville and Crawfordsville, lacks only twenty miles of being completed. [illegible]

—The bridge of the Iowa Central Railroad over the Des Moines River at Eddyville, is [illegible]

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

General George H. Roberts, Jr., received the nomination for Attorney General of Nebraska, at the Republican State Convention, held last week at Lincoln. [illegible]

[illegible]

—The Ottumwa (Iowa) *Copperhead* says that John P. Irish and his friends packed the late Democratic State Convention with those favorable to the "new Democracy." [illegible]

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

Paradol's suicide is said to have made him popular in France.

—Sir Morton Peto is said to be in Hungary, building railroads for the Austrian Government.

—Mrs. Lottie Hough will lecture next winter on "Three Months in Washington."

—Boston has a live nobleman on its hands, in the person of the Marquis of Sligo, who has just arrived.

—Clark Mills, the Washington sculptor, is modelling figures of Chief Justice Chase and Secretary [illegible]

—Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote to the doctors of Berkshire that, "if the pendulum of belief does not swing through a pretty wide arc, the hands of progress will hardly be kept going."

—[illegible] & Co. have established an agency for Chinese emigration in Boston.

—E. P. Whipple is writing a lecture on the [illegible]

—Horace Greeley has just sold one of his ten shares of the New York *Tribune* stock, "just to oblige a friend."

—The O'Donoghue, M. P., has been declared a bankrupt.

—A peach tree growing from the spot where General Tilghman fell, in Mississippi, bears blood-red fruit and leaves, and all grafts from it have the same peculiarity.

—The death of Mr. Williams, for nearly fifty years proprietor and editor of the *Cambrian*, is announced. The *Cambrian*, which is published at Swansea, is the oldest newspaper in Wales, having been started in 1804.

—The share of Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens (Mrs. "Mark Twain") in her father's estate amounts to a quarter of a million. Mark is one of the two executors selected to carry out the designs of the will and to conduct the extensive and profitable business in which the deceased (Mr. Langdon) has for so many years been engaged.

—The Bombay *Gazette* says of a Captain Preston, who would "hunt the tiger," [illegible]

—The Danville (Ky.) *Advocate* thus announces the last birth in that place: "Birth—On Sunday last, at 4½ o'clock p. m., to the lady of John Henry Kepple, a son—Emanuel Leay. [illegible]

—Miss Mary Ann Garland, daughter of the late Captain Garland, of Baltimore, recently made an application to the Circuit Court of that city for permission to dispose of her interest in certain property bequeathed to her [illegible]

—The Harrisonburg (Va.) *Commonwealth* says: "Andrew C. Walker, son of our countyman John C. Walker, Esq., has received the appointment to [illegible] West Point Military Academy. [illegible]

—A writer in the New York *Evening Post* says: [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Assessment on Employes of the Government for Political Purposes.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A just indignation has been aroused among the officials and employes of the departments of the government in this city, and throughout the country, by the arbitrary action of one J. H. Clendening, the newly-made Assistant Secretary of the Congressional Republican Campaign Committee, in his recent assessment of 1 per cent of their annual salaries upon all those in the civil service of the government, said assessment being made to defray the political expenses during the fall election campaign.

It seems this Assistant Secretary, at an immense deal of pains, procured a complete list of the thousands of employes in this city, together with the amount of the salary of each, and was completing his lists for the whole United States, [illegible]

[illegible]

The man Clendening first figured in a war-like capacity, we are told by the record, as a Lieutenant in an Iowa regiment, early in the war. Later, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-eighth United States colored troops. [illegible]

[illegible]

I ask you, Mr. Editor, after investigating the matter thoroughly, to give the weight of your powerful influence against this sort of [illegible]

Yours truly,

B.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Fight at Saarbruck—The First Engagement of the War—French Accounts.

Correspondence of the Opinion Nationale.

10:30 a. m.—Platoon fire has been opened along the whole plain. Our columns march along the roads which traverse to Arnual; the Prussian [illegible] is heard from the borders of the [illegible] the last plateau of Spicheren. [illegible]

11:30 a. m.—Behind the woody curtain of the parade ground the Prussian guns keep up a sustained fire. In the plain I perceive the first slain. The stretchers and ambulances advance upon the ground already gained by our troops. A loud cheering is heard to the right on the Forbach road. It is the Emperor who has arrived, and who rides along the front of the columns. [illegible]

12:30 p. m.—The mitrailleuse sounds along the whole line. It is a continuous, dry, crackling, terrible sound. Upon the road I met the Emperor on foot, followed by his escort of officers and a picket of chasseurs. The youthful Prince accompanied him. [illegible]

[illegible]

The division of General Frossard engaged at Saarbruck returned to Metz, [illegible]

[illegible]

"A mon ami Tristan Lambert. Le 2 Août, après avoir vu le feu pour la première fois.

LOUIS NAPOLEON."

Sentiment of Germany.

The Rhine (July 28) Correspondence of the [illegible]

In the evening we went to bed in peace, and in the morning we rose in war, so sudden was the change, so premeditated the attack, so infamous, so silly, the pretext. The German people would not deserve to exist as a nation, if it did not rise like one man to resent the outrage, [illegible]

If you ask me for the *signatura temporis*, I answer: It is just as it was in 1813; nay, it is still better, for, in our war against the old Corsican, it was only Northern Germany which took up arms, while, in our present war against the Corsican's nephew, the whole nation is rising. [illegible]

[illegible]

The German Women and Children.

Frankfort (July 30) Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

The German ladies are aroused as to their duty in the war, and take a part similar to that which our American ladies did in our four years' conflict, in the preparation of lint, bandages, compresses, &c. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Will of Napoleon.

M. Bryson, a Madrid publisher, has published [illegible]

[illegible]

The Crops on the Theatre of War.

A Frankfort letter of July 30 to the London *News* says:

[illegible]

A Royal Christening at Potsdam.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous War Items.

[illegible]

Obituary—Major General Hitchcock.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 1[illegible]

On the 5th instant Major General Hitchcock died at his residence near Sparta, Ga., in the 73d year of his age.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock was born at Vergennes, Vt., on the 18th of May, 17[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

VINUM VITÆ.

WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ; OR, WINE OF LIFE.

[illegible]

Chemists & Physicians To Analyze it,

[illegible]

Superior and Cheaper THAN WHISKY & BRANDY

[illegible]

WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ; OR, WINE OF LIFE.

SUSPENDERS.

SAWYER & JUDSON

[illegible]

NASHAWANNUCK M'F'G COMPANY'S

SUSPENDERS, FRILLS AND WEBS,

AND

RUSSELL MFG. COMPANY'S SUSPENDERS.

ALSO, EXCLUSIVE LICENSEES

[illegible]

"RUSSIAN BRACE,"

No. 24 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.

MORMONISM.

Does the Bible Sanction Polygamy?

Debate Between Rev. Mr. Newman and Orson Pratt.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 13.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The negotiations for the debate on polygamy, between Messrs. Newman and Pratt, after continuing six days, were brought to a [illegible] issue on the 12th, at 12 o'clock m. It was agreed that the question should be, "Does the Bible Sanction Polygamy?" that there should be sessions of two hours each, equally divided between the disputants, on three successive days, in the big Tabernacle. Mr. Pratt chose Judge [illegible] as umpire, Mr. Newman chose Judge [illegible], and they chose Marshal M. T. Patrick. [illegible]

THE DEBATE.

Elder Pratt went at his work without any [illegible]

ELDER PRATT'S ARGUMENT.

He then cited Deut. xxi. 15, 16, 17: "If a man have two wives," &c. [illegible]

[illegible]

MR. NEWMAN'S REMARKS.

[illegible]

Hydrophobia—A Woman and Two Children Bitten—One of the Children in Paralysis.

[illegible]

MORMONISM.

Does the Bible Sanction Polygamy?

Debate Between Rev. Mr. Newman and Orson Pratt.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 15.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The negotiations for the debate on polygamy, between Messrs. Newman and Pratt, after continuing six days, were brought to a successful issue on the 12th, at 12 o'clock m. It was agreed that the question should be, "Does the Bible Sanction Polygamy?" that there should be sessions of two hours each, equally divided between the disputants, on three successive days, in the big Tabernacle. Mr. Pratt chose Judge [illegible] as umpire, or moderator; Mr. Newman chose Judge C. M. Hawley, and they chose Marshal M. T. Patrick. The fact was announced by posters that the debate was to begin at once, and the town, which had been all agog with it for a week, so informed that it had really been agreed upon, largely refused to believe it—each side seemed to honestly doubt the other's sincerity—and not more than two thousand or three thousand had assembled at the appointed hour, 2 o'clock p. m. Elder John Taylor opened with a prayer, and then

THE DEBATE.

Elder Pratt went at his work without any flourish of trumpets, remarking that he had never taken part in a public debate but two or three times, the last some thirty years ago, in Edinburgh; but that he was pleased to appear in this, and should state the texts on which he rested his [illegible], and make such comments as occurred to him.

ELDER PRATT'S ARGUMENT.

He then cited Deut. xxi. 15, 16, 17: "If a man have two wives," &c. This law was given by the great law-giver, unto whom God spoke, to regulate an institution—the right of inheritance—which was in existence before Moses lived. It must have referred to both successive and contemporary wives, because it was given to a people among whom both monogamous and polygamous marriages were [illegible]. Indeed the house of Israel was founded in polygamy, Jacob's sons, the heads of the tribes, being born of four polygamous wives [illegible]

He next cited Ex. xxi. 7—10: "If a man sell his daughter," &c. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

Slaughter by Chinese of Twenty-one Europeans.

Nearly a Hundred Orphan Children Burned to Death.

Murder of Fifty Cantonese Men.

Horrible Outrages Upon French Sisters of Charity.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
SHANGHAI, China, July [illegible].

I enclose you an account of one of the most awful massacres of innocent human beings that has happened within the memory of man. It is useless for me to comment upon the horrible murder and mutilation, and other enormities that cannot be put on paper, committed on twelve pure, innocent, helpless women, and nine defenceless men. The enclosed communication is a plain, unvarnished statement of this heart-sickening affair. Fortunately for the sake of truth, one of the intended victims escaped, and his statement, corroborated by the native Christians, you can place before your readers.

There is not the shadow of a doubt that this wholesale slaughter is the result of a preconcerted plan, well known to the authorities, and could have easily been prevented by Chunghow, the Military Governor of the Province, and a functionary high up in the councils of the nation.

Nobody here can predict what course France will take, but, unless restrained by England and the United States, she will no doubt be the cause of an entire change of policy of the Chinese Empire toward foreign nations. It is to be hoped that the day will soon dawn when our representative at the Court of Pekin will no longer be treated as a "dog," or "outside barbarian," or "red-headed devil," as all foreigners are called here. It is to be hoped he will soon treat in person, and face to face, with that "son of Heaven" that no representative of any European government has as yet ever seen.

OCCIDENTAL.

The Tientsin Massacre.

From the North China Daily News.

On Tuesday, the 21st June, a Chinese mob, with the connivance of the Mandarins and especially of Chunghow, the Governor of [illegible], simultaneously attacked the French Consulate, the Catholic Church, Mission and the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy. It was at 2 o'clock that the assault commenced. [illegible]

[illegible]

the Sisters of Charity, that he had sent them provisions of rice and other grain for distribution to the poor, thus acknowledging them as a proper and useful means of ministering to the wants of the poor of Tientsin.

Thanks to the promptness and energy of the British Consul, the foreign interests at the settlement of Tientsin have not suffered beyond the momentary interruption of trade caused by the uneasiness of the people as to the results of such a serious infringement of treaty, and murder of so many French subjects.

[illegible]

—The burning well, some fifteen miles from Oil City, is one of the greatest curiosities of the oil region. [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 18.

To-day's telegraphic despatches present some new phases in Prussian finances which may have a bearing upon our own. It now appears that the Prussian loan of 120,000,000 thalers was not taken, as was reported. Fifty millions of it were taken by patriotic town corporations, and similar modes, which were, in fact, considered donations for carrying on the war, but in the proper sense of floating a government loan, it was a complete failure. The Prussian Government is in want of money, and is trying to dispose of 50,000,000 thalers of the original 120,000,000 loan at an enormous discount. At the same time it is made known that Prussia's terms of peace are that France shall pay Prussia's expenses in the war and cede Alsace and Lorraine. It is apparent that the financial question begins to present a serious aspect in Prussia. [illegible]

[illegible]

In local finances everything was dull to-day. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 18.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts 1870	Receipts 1869	Shipments 1870	Shipments 1869
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 236 cars and 500 bu wheat; 127 cars and 6,400 bu corn; 124 cars oats; 12 cars rye; 41 cars barley. Total (540 cars) 222,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 10,062 bu wheat, 1,447 bu corn, 5,474 bu oats, 1,729 bu rye, 854 bu barley.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, but a rather quiet set of markets, in the absence of decided advices from other points, and any special occasion for local demand. There was no war news other than that general sort, out of which a crumb of comfort can be picked with about equal facility by either side, the only indication of value being a tendency to lower prices in New York, which shows that [illegible] operators do not count heavily on the chances of a prolonged conflict [illegible]

Highwines were firm at yesterday's prices, but rather quiet, neither buyers nor sellers appearing anxious. Sales were: 800 brls iron bound at 90c per gallon; wood bound lots were nominal at 91@91½c.

Lake freights were quiet, and a shade easier [illegible]

[illegible]

LATER.

In the afternoon No. 2 spring wheat closed at [illegible]

Lumber Prices and Prospects.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 18.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 18.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week, up to this evening:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week before last	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—There was a good demand for the different grades of stock, and the market ruled firm for all descriptions. [illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 18.

LUMBER—[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Doctor [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Private [illegible]

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., [illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. [illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China. FARES GREATLY REDUCED. [illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA. [illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE. Rates of Passage Reduced. STEAMERS SAIL DIRECT TO LONDON. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL. [illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN [illegible]

VINUM VITÆ.

WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ; OR, WINE OF LIFE.

[illegible]

Chemists & Physicians To Analyze it,

[illegible]

Superior and Cheaper THAN WHISKY AND BRANDY

[illegible]

WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ; OR, WINE OF LIFE.

SUSPENDERS.

SAWYER & JUDSON

[illegible]

NASHAWANNUCK M'F'G COMPANY'S SUSPENDERS, FRILLS AND WEBS,

AND

RUSSELL MFG. COMPANY'S SUSPENDERS.

ALSO, EXCLUSIVE LICENSEES

[illegible]

"RUSSIAN BRACE."

No. [illegible] CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

A National Convention of Delegates from Patriotic Aid Societies at Turner Hall.

Adoption of Resolutions Embracing a Plan for Raising and Disbursing Funds.

Grand German-American Mass Meeting at Farwell Hall This Evening.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Superior Court.

[illegible]

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Commissioners and Their Employes in Their New Quarters—Opening of Bids.

[illegible]

BOARD OF POLICE.

[illegible]

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Base Ball.

[illegible]

INTERESTING SERVICE.

Ordination of Six Missionaries for China.

Addresses by the Candidates.

The Centenary Church, on Monroe street, between Morgan and Aberdeen, was, yesterday evening, the scene of the interesting services connected with the ordination of six persons who have been appointed to the missionary work in China. They were the Rev. Nathan J. Plumb, of the North Ohio Conference; Rev. Franklin Ohlinger, and Rev. John Ing, Central German Conference; Rev. Henry H. Hall, Michigan Conference; Rev. L. W. Pilcher, and Rev. George R. Davis, of the Detroit Conference.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Illinois Press Association.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

News from the Big Horn Expedition—Ex-Secretary Seward at Cheyenne.

[illegible]

Conference with Red Cloud—Official Corruption—Kansas City Excursion.

[illegible]

Nomination in the Seventh Ohio Congressional District.

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

[illegible]

The Congressional Contest in the Fifth Illinois District.

[illegible]

Congressional Canvass in the Third Michigan District.

[illegible]

Election Ordered in the Twenty-eighth New York Congressional District.

[illegible]

Congressional Nominations.

[illegible]

The New York Gubernatorial Contest.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

National Teachers at Cleveland—Fourth Day's Session.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

PACIFIC COAST.

[illegible]

GEORGIA.

Agricultural Convention at Atlanta.

[illegible]

CANADA.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIERS
GIVEN BY
LOUIS HEINSDORFF.

Great Extra Entertainment.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
Monday Evening, Aug. 22, 1870,
EVERY EVENING,
AND
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
HARRY BECKETT'S
BRITISH BLONDE
Burlesque Troupe,
IN
LUNA.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.
FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager.

[illegible]

M. P.
And the musical burlesque,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN;
OR, THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF THE IRISH COMEDIAN AND VOCALIST,
Mr. JOHN COLLINS.
[illegible]
KING O'NEIL; Or, The Irish Brigade.
[illegible]
THE IRISH POST.
[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Extra Announcement.
[illegible]
Mr. JOHN S. CLARK,
WILL MAKE
His First Appearance in Chicago.
[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.
STANDING ROOM ONLY! HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION!
MANNING'S MINSTRELS.
[illegible]

UNITY CHURCH.
GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
AT UNITY CHURCH,
THIS EVENING, AUG. 19.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
[illegible]

DAILY EXCURSIONS
[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE.
NEW FURNITURE,
[illegible]
ALSO, SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
[illegible]
COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
[illegible]
Regular Saturday's Sale
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
[illegible]
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANO FORTE, BILLIARD TABLE, CARPETS, &c.
AT AUCTION,
[illegible]

VALUABLE INSIDE PROPERTY
AT AUCTION,
On MONDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 22, at 3½ o'clock,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,
At the Real Estate Rooms,
163 & 165 Dearborn-st.,
Opposite the Post Office.
[illegible]

100 GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
[illegible]
AT AUCTION,
[illegible]

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, SOFT HATS AND CAPS,
[illegible]

Dry Goods, Woolens, Clothing, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.,
[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Battle at Mars-la-Tour a Great Victory for the Prussians.

Bazaine's Corps Driven Behind the Fortifications of Metz.

His Communications with Chalons Destroyed.

Continued Fighting on the Line of the French Retreat.

The Army of Prince Charles Marching on Chalons.

Preparations in Paris in Anticipation of a Close Siege.

The Bois de Boulogne Ordered to be Cut Down.

Further Description of the Retreat of MacMahon's Corps.

AT THE FRONT.

[To the Associated Press.]

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Times says:

"A despatch from Berlin states that the French armies were separated at Mars-la-Tour, the main army at Metz checked by the First and Second Army Corps of Prussia. The Crown Prince, with two corps, is now marching to attack Froissard at Chalons. The despatch adds: 'Bazaine must cut his way through the German army or be forced to capitulate.'"

The road is now open to Chalons for the Crown Prince, who has only General Trochu and some fragments of Marshal MacMahon's corps to encounter on the way. The decisive event impends.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Times, in its article on the situation, says the road to Paris is open to the Crown Prince, who may leave Frederick Charles [illegible]

[illegible]